

the organization. On page 129 volume 3 of *Muhlenbergia* Mr. Reed writes: "This club has been working along with a small but steady membership, and has been successful in bringing the local botanists together for study and the mutual friendliness that springs up among people who are interested in the same lines of work and study. The meetings are largely informal, there are no financial obligations, no attempt is made to make the meetings 'popular' or 'entertaining' except to those actually interested. We meet on the Friday evening nearest the full moon for the benefit of members from out of town, from October to June of each year." Mr. S. B. Parish, well-remembered student of the southern California flora, whose memory is honored in the name of the new botanical society, was an honorary member of the organization. The Riverside Botanical Club continued as an active organization until the removal of most of the members from the vicinity of Riverside left too few to carry on the work. The last recorded meeting was held on Mar. 18, 1911. The principal remaining work of this club is a local check list of plants known to occur in the vicinity of Riverside, and, although it exists only in manuscript, this old list is still of very great convenience to local botanists.

The two organizations, the old and the new, have much in common in the spirit which brought them into being. It is interesting that the most striking changes in the nature of activities have not been brought about by developments in the science of Botany but by an external factor—automobile transportation. The automobile has made possible the variety of field trips which will be a prominent part of the activities of the present club and which were mostly lacking in the old days. Whereas in the time of the Riverside Botanical Club Mr. Parish could not be an active member of the club because his home was in San Bernardino, the present club has active members living as distant as Daggett, and Elsinore, and Banning. And now, meetings are not purposely held on moonlight nights to assist the nocturnal movements of the members!

Rancho Santa Ana, Orange Co., November, 1928.

THE BOTANICAL EXPLORERS OF CALIFORNIA—V.

WILLIS LINN JEPSON

Charles Lewis Anderson.

There are some men whose inquiring minds incite them to rove over a wide field in all the natural history sciences rather than to concentrate mainly on one science or a special field in that science. All living things and the earth's surface itself stir them equally. Such a devotee of natural history was Dr. C. L. Anderson. His interests were widely scattered and he may, for this reason, be spoken of as the old-time type of naturalist whose love of outdoors led to an intimate field knowledge of birds, flowers, trees, rocks and streams.

He was born near Salem, Roanoke County, Virginia, September 22, 1827. The family removed to Indiana and the son attended Franklin College. After completing the course there he entered the

medical department of Asbury University, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1852. After graduating he began practice in St. Anthony's Falls, now the city of Minneapolis. In 1862 he crossed the plains to Nevada and took up his residence in Carson City, after



CHARLES LEWIS ANDERSON

four years changing to Santa Cruz, California, where he lived the remainder of his life. While the practice of medicine was always his chief occupation, most of his leisure was devoted to outdoor recreation in botany, zoology and geology. The definite impulse towards natural history subjects came from early companionship with professors and students of Harvard and Yale Colleges on field trips. Dr. Anderson made local collections at his places of residence, those of more importance being at Carson City and Santa Cruz. His plant collections while at Carson City were rich in new species as may be seen from the paper by Asa Gray in the Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (6:519-556) entitled: "New Plants of California and

Nevada, chiefly from Professor W. H. Brewer and Dr. C. L. Anderson." *Trifolium Andersonii*, *Astragalus Andersonii*, *Prunus Andersonii*, *Erigeron Andersonii*, *Cnicus Andersonii*, *Aster Andersonii*, *Crepis Andersonii* and *Lycium Andersonii* were named in his honor by Asa Gray, while Dr. C. C. Parry named for him *Ceanothus Andersonii*, *Chorizanthe Andersonii* and *Arctosaphylos Andersonii*. Some of his plants were collected on a trip in southern Nevada from Carson, as, for example, *Lycium Andersonii*. *Ranunculus Andersonii* was collected at Blind Springs Mt., a locality placed by Dr. Gray "in the Eastern Sierra Nevada", but which is in eastern Mono Co.

Dr. Anderson's published papers are, so far as known to me, few and mainly botanical. In the year 1871 he published "A Catalogue of Nevada Flora" as a part (thirteen pages) of the Report of the State Mineralogist of Nevada. "The Natural History of Santa Cruz County" California (68 pages, imperial octavo), although not dated, was published in 1893; it is devoted to chapters on the local geology, marine algae, fishes of Monterey Bay, catalogues of the flowering plants and of the land and water birds of the county. During the period of his residence on the seashore at Santa Cruz, Dr. Anderson gave some time to the collection and field study of marine algae and

contributed to *Zoe* (2: 217-225) a "List of the California Marine Algae" and further notes (4: 358-362) on "Some New and Some Old Algae". His collections of algae were mainly determined by Professor W. G. Farlow, who named for his correspondent *Mesogloia Andersonii*, *Laminaria Andersonii* and other new species. The grasses and willows were also among his favorite plants (see his list of grasses in the Natural History of Santa Cruz County and a paper on "A Monoecious Willow" in *Zoe*, 1: 41). Doubtless he published various fugitive articles, such as that on "Redwood Stumps" (*Pac. Rur. Press*, 13:34, Jan. 20, 1877), and on the "Geological Outline of the Santa Cruz Range" (*Pac. Rur. Press*, 12:282, Oct. 23, 1876). His grass collection is now in the Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University.

Dr. Anderson was, however, not only a physician and a naturalist, but also a man of civic interests who gave freely of his services to the communities where he lived. As trustee he helped to build the first public school house in what is now the city of Minneapolis. He was School Superintendent of Ormsby County, Nevada, Surgeon-General upon the military staff of Governor Blaisdell of Nevada, School Trustee of Santa Cruz, California, for several years and a Trustee of the Santa Cruz Free City Library of which he is known as one of the two founders. An appreciation of his public services to Santa Cruz County and his character as a man is to be found in the *Santa Cruz Surf* for July 10, 1908. He died at Santa Cruz, December 22, 1910.

MEASUREMENTS OF CUPRESSUS PYGMAEA SARG. ON THE MENDOCINO "PINE BARRENS" OR "WHITE PLAINS".

WILLIAM C. MATHEWS

I found three groves of *Cupressus pygmaea* on the Mendocino coast where the trees grew unusually large, both in girth and in height. In each case the trees grew in low damp swales which during the winter months are covered with water for days at a time. On the outskirts of the swales the trees were smaller and not unusual in any way.

One place (situation no. 1) where *Cupressus pygmaea* attains a large size is one and one-half miles north-north-east of Fort Bragg and about one and one-fourth miles from the ocean. A second place is about one-half mile east of situation no. 1. A third place is back of Caspar and about two and one-half miles from the coast. The trees in this last locality are not so large in girth as in the former sections, but they are splendid tall trees, averaging perhaps 2 feet in diameter. In this locality they are found in the forest associated with Redwood, Douglas Fir, Tan Oak, Chinquapin and Sitka Spruce.

In the first two places the other species of trees had been cut down, leaving the Cypress standing, but on one forty-acre patch, the Cypress had been felled and sold to the Union Lumber Co. The Company sawed the logs and made lumber which was sold and manufactured into Cedar-wood boxes. Below are given the measurements